

## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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## HEADLINES

BORBA

- P.1. INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIENCE FROM THE HARVEST  
 \*  
 THE LARGE TUNNEL BORED AT VELENJ  
 \*  
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW ON STATE ECONOMIC CONCERNS  
 \*  
 THE ARMED CONFLICT IN KOREA  
 \*  
 MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES THE NE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR  
 \*
- P.2. BEFORE CONTRIBUTING TO THE SECOND NATIONAL LOAN  
 \*  
 CULTURAL LIFE  
 \*  
 THEY WILL SEE THE TRUTH FROM CLOSE UP  
 \*  
 NEW PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR THE SPLIT REGION  
 \*
- P.3. THE AUSTRIAN PRESS ON THE VISIT OF THE LJUBLJANA OPERA  
 HUNGARIANS MOVE YUGOSLAV MINORITY IN FRONTIER REGION  
 \*  
 THE ARMED CONFLICT IN KOREA  
 \*  
 FALSIFICATION WHERE NECESSARY  
 \*  
 PREPARATIONS FOR THE AIR RALLY AT RUMA  
 \*  
 BOOK ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA BY PROGRESSIVE FRENCH WRITER AGNESE  
 AMBER  
 \*  
 TERROR IN ALBANIA
- P.4. \*  
 PREPARATIONS FOR THE BUYING UP OF THE GREAT HARVEST  
 APPROACHING END  
 \*  
 SPORT

RAD

- P.1. ONE OF THE SOURCES OF BUROCRACY IN THE WORK OF THE  
 SYNDICATE ORGANISATIONS  
 \*  
 THE MANOEUVRES OF THE HUNGARIAN COMINFORMISTS  
 \*
- P.2. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WORKERS' COUNCILS AND THE STATE  
 ORGANS  
 \*
- P.3. THE SALT MARSHES AT ULCINJ

GLAS

- P.1. THE GREEK PARLIAMENT ACCEPTS THE RESULTS OF THE PLEBISCITE  
 IN CYPRUS : ATHENS

- 2 -

REPUBLIKA

- P.1. THE PARTICIPATION OF THE WORKERS IN THE DIRECTION OF  
CONCERNS ( 2½ Cols)  
\*  
COMINFORM PEACE EXPERTS IN YUGOSLAVIA ( 1½ Cols)  
\*  
P.2. FOREIGN POLITICAL REVIEW  
\*  
A WORD OR TWO ABOUT KOREA  
\*  
P.3. THE DOLLAR AND GOLD  
\*  
AMONGST THE ISLAND DWELLERS IN THE DANUBE  
\*  
P.4 & 5 LOCAL NEWS

- 3 -

HUNGARIANS MOVE YUGOSLAV MINORITY IN FRONTIER REGION

Tanjug's correspondent Nino Opacic writes:

It is learned that the Hungarian authorities are carrying out a mass move of the population from the belt along the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier for the whole distance between the Danube and Tisa. Both the villages of Bajskikrekut where the Yugoslav national minority live and the villages with exclusively Hungarian population are subjected to the evacuation. The police and agents of the State Security Service who are formally holding the villages in the frontier belt, take complete families from their homes by force and transport them by whole villages to pre-arranged centres by lorries which are accompanied by armed police detachments. Thus on the 23rd of last month the police drove under armed guard all families which the authorities are evacuating from the frontier belt between the Danube and Tisa into Bacalmash. The next day all these families were transported from Bacalmash to an unknown destination in special parties. Each party had 30 to 40 wagons and it is considered that on this occasion alone about 2,000 persons were evacuated.

According to rumours circulating in this district, and which are not confirmed, the forcibly evacuated population are being transported to Rumania and further to an unknown destination. It is asserted that up till now in this mass evacuation four large transports loaded both with members of the Yugoslav national minority and with the Hungarian frontier population have gone off no-one knows whither.

The evacuation of the frontier population is being carried out by the Hungarian frontier authorities in the strictest secrecy. Police agents and members of the State Security Service do this work in a very brutal manner, to such an extent that among the population who have been forced to move on the order of the government there have been recorded a number of cases of suicide. This "clearing up of the frontier area" the Hungarian authorities are carrying out on the excuse "of transferring hostile elements and doubtful and uncertain inhabitants". As the result of these extraordinary measures there is panic among the population in frontier districts. In order to escape forced evacuation many inhabitants are fleeing from their homes and hiding in the interior of the country.

A number of earlier known facts show that this action has been prepared months in advance. For example about 2 months ago in Budapest an announcement was made by the Ministry of the Interior proclaiming the frontier zone with Yugoslavia "a prohibited zone". The authorities forbade all travel and movement in that zone without special passes. After these measures followed mass arrests and imprisonment of members of the Yugoslav national minority in the frontier districts of Bajski Trokut. The arrested persons were all former officials of the democratic union of South Slavs in Hungary and the most prominent members of the Yugoslav minority who had refused to follow the anti-Yugoslav and anti-Socialist policy of the Soviet lackeys in the Hungarian government. All Yugoslavs in Hungary who had fought during the war in units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia were also imprisoned. That mass arresting of members of the Yugoslav minority still continues. Members of the State Security Police from Tsegidin recently descended on Santov, Mara, Macmar, Madjarosh and Konbej where they arrested all Yugoslavs who during the war had participated in the liberation struggle.

- 4 -

Concurrent with these terroristic measures intended to break the spirit and morale of the Yugoslav national minority there have been and are being brought on trial prominent leaders of the Yugoslav minority in the Hungarian courts. Thus the court in Tegyed in condemned Pavlo Vujic, an agricultural worker who took part in the Liberation War, to four years imprisonment. The same sentence was given to Ljubinko Galic, a Serbian orthodox priest who has taken an active part in setting up an organisation among the minority and was a member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of South Slavs in Hungary. Another Yugoslav Milorad Dikicki was condemned to five years imprisonment and three others to three years hard labour. The pitiless persecution of the Yugoslav national minority was intended to fan up Chauvenist hatred. The Hungarian Authorities have brought about a war psychosis in the frontier regions by armed provocations and other artificial measures. By these and similar means of a provocative and warmongering character the Budapest leaders have prepared for the "cleaning up of the frontier regions with Yugoslavia" which is now going on.

(BORBA 1 col.)

LIES AND SLANDERS COLUMN

In writing of the events in Korea the cominform press are busy falsifying the attitude of Yugoslavia in the Security Council. Rumania's Skanteja has now published comments saying that "the vote of the Titoites in the Security Council against the illegal resolutions on the Korean problem amounts to nothing less than gambling away neutrality". However Skanteja says since the FPRY has gone into the imperialist camp "It is Truman who has ordered that there shall be no neutrality and that all satellites must enter the direct struggle", and "the Yugoslav representative at Lake Success Dragoslav Protic has entered with Trygve Lie the so-called war cabinet, which has the task of co-ordinating the help offered to South Korea". It should be enough to point out here that Dragoslav Protic is not a Yugoslav representative but an official of the United Nations and a person who long before the war left Yugoslavia. Since Skanteja had to falsify the attitude of our country it was convenient to tell the ignorant that Protic was a Yugoslav representative and thereby "to prove" Yugoslavia's participation "in the co-ordination of imperialist intervention against the Korean people", as that paper describes the action of UNO.

Skanteja, as most people know, is an enemy of our country, i.e., as that paper puts it "of the Yugoslav regime". And in that it is not alone: an enemy of the Yugoslav regime is also former King Peter. But nevertheless the latter has said something quite opposite concurrently with Skanteja's commentary. He has announced in Chicago that "the Yugoslav vote in the Security Council against intervention in South Korea is one more proof that the regime of Marshal Tito is faithful to communism and an enemy of the West."

Thus the enemies of Yugoslavia make of it what they will. But falsification of Yugoslavia's attitude nevertheless cannot change what everyone knows, i.e., the true attitude of the FPRY and the fact that our country in the Security Council has striven and strives for the interests of peace and international co-operation within the framework of UNO.

(BORBA 1/2 col.)

- 5 -

NEW COMMITTEE ELECTED FOR SPLIT REGION

At its first regular session the people's council for the Split region elected a new regional people's committee. Ante Roje was elected Chairman, Petar Roncic as Vice Chairman and Ante Sovic as Secretary.

(BORBA)

A WORD OR TWO ON KOREA

Korea is at the extreme Eastern end of Asia in the form of a peninsula projecting into the Yellow Sea. It is about 220,000 square kilometres and distant about 200 kilometres from Japan, and has nearly 30,000,000 inhabitants. In the north it borders on the Soviet Union and Manchuria; in the South, East and West it has a coast line of about 8,700 kilometres. In the North the climate is continental, in the South Mediterranean. The country is mainly mountainous with a fertile coast and highlands. The population are mostly engaged in agriculture, which is at a low level, and in fishing. Among the population there are various racial types. In the North they have much resemblance to their neighbours the Mongols, and in the South to the Japanese.

Until 1905 Korea was an independent kingdom. In that year Japan made it a protectorate and in 1910 completely annexed it. At the Cairo conference of the three powers, USA, England and China, on the 1st December 1943, an agreement was made to which the USSR later adhered that Korea should be set up as an independent state.

After the capitulation of Japan Korea was occupied by Soviet and American troops, divided along the 38th parallel. Northern Korea, contains 57% of the land area and is predominantly of an industrial character while the South is principally agricultural.

Immediately after the division into spheres of influence disagreements broke out between the great powers over the future of the country. There were many quarrels between the North and South, especially after the decision of the temporary government of Northern Korea to cut off the supply of electric power to the South half which was thereby deprived of an important source of energy, because almost all power plants are in the North. The Korean question was brought before the United Nations. After much discussion the General Assembly decided that General Elections should be held in the whole of Korea under the supervision of a UNO commission. The commission went off in 1948 to Seoul, capital of South Korea, in order to set up arrangements for creating a United Independent State, but came up against the opposition of the Soviet occupying power which would not allow the commission into its zone. Then the so-called little Assembly decided on the 22nd February 1948 that the commission should carry out elections in the Southern part and these were held on the 9th May. A little before the decision of the little Assembly the Northern part of Korea was proclaimed as the Democratic Republic of Korea with the capital at Pienyang, and on the 15th July of the same year the South was proclaimed as the Republic of Korea, with President Sigman Rij.

After the formation of the two Republics, of which the South was recognised by UNO, preparations commenced for the withdrawal of forces of occupation, as the two great powers had undertaken to do. The Soviet Union announced on the 30th December 1948 that it had completed the withdrawal of troops and in June 1949 the USA did the same.

- 6 -

However, frontier quarrels between the two parts of Korea have been an almost daily occurrence. In the South there have at the same time been a number of risings, which the government have sternly dealt with. On the 30th May this year parliamentary elections were held in South Korea which the right wing leader, Premier Sigmana, after dissolving the Assembly wished to postpone, but was not allowed to by the USA. At the elections the government remained in the minority and independent political groups and units whose real desires and feelings were not known obtained a majority: one thing is certain, however, and that is that all candidates were unanimous in demanding the unity of the country. The fall of the Premier of the Republic was awaited hourly - Northern Korea sent its delegates to Seoul to argue the unity of Korea before the new Assembly but Premier Sigmana ordered their arrest.

This was the situation when war broke out.

(REPUBLIKA 1 col.)

#### SURVEY OF FOREIGN POLITICS - KOREA

The unexpected crisis over Korea which in the words of one familiar with the situation had its inevitable source in the cold war, broke out with the forceful attacks made by the troops of Northern Korea on the frontiers of Southern Korea in the night of last Saturday. The attack began without any warning along the whole frontier line which shows its long and careful preparation. That attack which amounts to open war has aroused alarm throughout the world and especially in the USA. The American Ministry of Foreign Affairs set in motion the apparatus of the Security Council to stop the attackers and bring about a cessation of hostilities. The council sat in urgent session, which was not attended by the USSR, and with 9 votes and 1 abstention accepted a somewhat amended American resolution calling on the government of Northern Korea immediately to withdraw its armed forces behind the 38th parallel, and at the same time calling on the commission of UNO for Korea as quickly as possible to submit a report to the council on how the resolution was obeyed.

The orders of the Security Council have been obeyed on two previous occasions: in the trouble in Indonesia and in the war in Palestine. But the government of Northern Korea not only expressly rejected the resolution of the Security Council, but continued and is still continuing its invasion of South Korea, whose troops are withdrawing, having been caught by surprise. The American High Command, in reply to the request for help by the South Korean government, promised immediately to send 10 fighter aircraft to help the troops of South Korea, together with weapons and ammunition. But all that was small and insignificant and was not able to hold the rush of the attackers. Then President Truman, returning from holiday, took the responsibility on himself of a momentous decision. Starting from the point of view that war in Korea represents a threat to world peace, on which point the Security Council agreed, and that the Charter of UNO authorises each of its members to run to the assistance with all the means at its disposal for the protection and maintenance of peace in the world - he, after consultation with members of congress and senate of both American parties made the following far-reaching decision:

1. Immediately to send arms, air and sea help to the troops of Southern Korea. The British naval forces, the British government, making complete common cause were placed at the disposal of the American command. When the Security Council approved this decision and demanded of all its members that they join the USA and send what help they could to South Korea almost all members adherents

- 7 -

of the Atlantic Pact, announced their readiness within the limits of their ability to come to the help of South Korea and associate themselves with the action of the United States.

2. That the 7th American Fleet would prevent any attack on Formosa, with which object the Nationalist Government on Formosa were requested to cease all air and sea operations against continental China. Confirmation of the future status of Formosa must await the establishment of security in the Pacific, a peace treaty with Japan or consideration of that question before UNO.

3. To reinforce American strength in the Philippines and to speed up sending military help to the Philippine government.

4. To offer military help to the forces of France and the United States of Indo-China and to send a military mission which would set up close relations with those forces.

In the history of the USA it is impossible to recall in time of peace such vigorous, swift and powerful reaction which has been followed by immediate military assistance. Whether this will bring the attackers to their senses or whether it may not provoke a still more serious repercussion in international affairs it is hard at the moment to say. But it is certain that in the future it will be harder to put to the test of arms and to carry out aggressive plans unpunished and unhindered. That is the lesson for the great and the encouragement for the small.

(Sd.Milon)

(REPUBLIKA 1 col.)

- 8 -

COMINFORM PEACE EXPERTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

It would be absurd to say that to-day those people who do not desire war do not exist. In the conditions which reign after a war one always finds people who are awaiting another war with the hope of gaining some profit from it. But to draw a sharp line between two parts of the world and say that one part exclusively wants peace and the other, war, is absurd; particularly when this statement comes from those who say one thing and do another. But this means nothing to the cominform peace experts. They have even gone so far, at the fair in Czechoslovakia, as to make a map dividing the world into red and green areas.

It is hardly worth mentioning how damaging this sort of division is. It is enough to say that this kind of behaviour has been accompanied by fresh and hysterical attacks, lies and slanders on all the other countries, especially Yugoslavia. It is necessary to look at the history of the cominform peace activities and see what they really want.

As we know, the campaign for peace began with the congress of intellectuals at Brotslav in September 1948, as a truly peace-loving and noble action for the establishment and consolidation of peace. Then began the movement of the partizans of peace which included all champions of peace. In April 1949 a congress of the Partizans of Peace was held in Paris and a similar one was held in Prague. But in the congress of the intellectuals in Brotslav there were differences between the delegates of the various countries on the subject of the methods to be used in the peace campaign. It was clear to many of the delegates that it was not a question of a movement for true peace but of the new weapon of Soviet foreign policy and propaganda. The Soviet idea of a peace campaign was nothing else than a campaign of hatred against all who disagreed with the methods and aims of Soviet propaganda and foreign policy. The same was seen in Prague when visas for the Yugoslav delegates were refused (and the French government refused visas for certain delegates), and soon it was decided to expel the Yugoslav delegate from the Committee of the Partizans of Peace in Paris. From then on the movement of the Partizans of Peace has been nothing but a tool of Soviet foreign policy, and especially for her campaign against Yugoslavia. The champions of peace have become the champions of the USSR.

Recently a third, this time purely Cominform, congress of the Partizans of Peace was held in Stockholm. As usual this congress made a proclamation about the use of atomic weapons and called upon all nations to strive for peace. And then the Soviet Union started trying to persuade the whole world that the Cominform countries stood for peace and the others for war. But the Cominform ruffians no longer try to persuade people to sign these declarations but threaten them if they do not wish to. And so it was that a certain Zaslavski in Moscow wrote: "If you sign the proclamation you are for peace... If you waver, if you put up excuses, you have been caught in the act- you are for war! .... There is no other way out: either you are for peace or for war."

And that is how the Cominform make use of the millions of peace-loving men and women and turn them into champions of the policy of the USSR.



- 9 -

But the time has gone by when people thought and believed that the USSR was the only champion of peace, freedom and equality of all nations, of the ideals of progress and against all those who stirred up war for their own interests. The time has gone by when people believed that it was only the USSR which was morally called upon and empowered to point out the attacker and to call upon the nations in defence. The Cominform resolution and everything that has followed it have clearly shown the aims and methods of the Soviet Union in its foreign policy and propaganda against other states and against the workers' movements throughout the world.

( By Petar Panic, in "Rerublika" summary )

#### TERROR IN ALBANIA

Tirana 3rd. July.

The Albanian police killed four Albanian political leaders and afterwards displayed the bodies of these men before the committee in Kuks. The police did this in order to frighten the citizens because of the growing dissatisfaction of the people with the present policy of the Albanian Cominformists.

( "Dorba", 4th. July, 1950 )